

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS

VOL. 13

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is..... \$100,000.00

The amount of capital stock paid up is..... \$60,000.00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the City of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company)..... \$ 50,327.42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed..... 42,500.00

Short time loans in City of St. Louis, on undoubtful personal security, eight percent interest..... 6,229.66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice..... 40,000.00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six percent interest..... 110,001.98

Premium and other notes, bearing six percent interest..... 21,151.12

Amounts due from agents and in course of remittance from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid..... 9,685.64

Notes for deferred premiums due in 60 days, bearing ten percent interest..... 580.74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c..... 949.45

Revenues stamps..... 45.95

Total \$ 281,471.96

LIAABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors..... none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due..... none.

3d. " " " due..... none.

4th. Losses unadjusted..... none.

5th. Losses in suspense, writing farther proof—1 policy, \$3,000, I policy \$3,000*..... \$ 7,000

6th. All other amounts against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: \$30 policies in force insuring in the aggregate..... 2,152,800.00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencontre. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with derisionous treasue. Both cases waiting ad litem decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

OUR AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Salby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the City of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, not any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

W. T. Salby, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, and for said city and county, the 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNDONNY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.

Frankfort, May 20, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.

Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

This is to certify that A. G. Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin County, has filed in the office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, Agent as aforesaid, hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

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Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution requires of the "Chief Executive," that "he shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient."

The period since your adjournment has been crowded with so many important events, affecting materially our national interests, as well as those of the Commonwealth, that a communication touching the state of the Commonwealth, is recognized as a requirement of the Constitution.

As a people, we have reason to be thankful to a just Providence for the series of almost unbroken successes which have crowned the arms of our Government in the struggle against rebellion.

Much as we may deplore the occasion of this rebellion, and the necessity which it imposes for the sacrifice of so much valuable life of our people, yet it is a source of gratulation to ourselves, and a cause of gratitude to HIM, that such uniform and great successes have been achieved by the armies of the Union. We, of Kentucky, have especial reason to rejoice at the results of Maj. Gen. Sherman's unparalleled successes—during the period of your recess—terminating in the capture of Savannah. History will give him rank with the first captains of any age. By his successes, up to the fall of Atlanta, the enemy, who so persistently threatened our security as a State, was driven far from us. And when he took his eagle flight across the State of Georgia, he left that grand old warrior, the invincible Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, to perfect the security which he had given. Most grandly has Maj. Gen. Thomas achieved our security by the destruction of the rebel army under Gen. Hood—a victory more complete and full of hopeful assurance than any which has crowned our arms during the war.

Words are inadequate to give expression to the flow of profound gratitude which the Kentucky heart yields to the invincible hero, Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and his heroic command. By his glorious success, the red wave has been beaten back from our bosom, and the cause of the Union is high advanced. Our eastern border, we trust, has been secured by the successful and destructive raid of Maj. Gen. Stoneman, and his successes against the forces of Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, which constantly menaced us from that direction. We, therefore, so far as invading armies have threatened, are at this time hopefully relieved from their menace.

The national aspect of these successes, great as they are, it is not my purpose to estimate in this communication, only to state their bearing upon "the state of the Commonwealth" is the purpose of notice in this special communication.

Soon after your adjournment, the public mind became much disturbed and disquieted by the enrollment of the negroes, preparatory for draft. Fearing some untimely outbreak, or unlawful resistance to the execution of the law, I issued a proclamation on the 16th day of March, to allay undue excitement and prevent unlawful acts.

To still further secure the peace, order, and quiet of Kentucky, and to obtain for our citizens a fair and just administration of the law, and secure them against the unlawful and offensive courses pursued by persons professing to act by authority, who were forcibly taking slaves, and recruiting for camps in Tennessee, as well as in Kentucky, and to have a stop put to an extensive recruiting brokerage for other States, I went in person to Washington to confer with the President, and Secretary of War upon some plan by which these objects could be effected.

The State of Kentucky, being the frontier of loyalty, had been swept over by rebel armies and by our own armies; had been subjected to formidable rebel raids, and continued depredations by guerrillas. Our fields had been devastated by the sweep of armies, and homes desolated by rebel raids and guerrilla depredations, to such an extent that a large portion of our productive labor had been driven from the State, and the arm of industry was greatly paralyzed by the destruction which menaced its labors, and the want of security in the enjoyment of its fruits.

The slave labor was therefore an important item to be secured against destruction, beyond what might be taken in a lawful way, and by proper means and agencies.

It was agreed that when any county filled its quota, in any way, no further recruiting of negroes should be permitted in such country—except in such cases as where the master and slave both courred in the application for enlistment. When the draft was necessary to fill the quota, all, of course, subject to draft, had to take their chances of such involuntary service. It was agreed that all recruiting should be strictly limited to the regularly appointed officers for that service; and that those engaged without authority, or in the offensive and unlawful modes of sending out bodies of troops to gather up negroes by force and otherwise, and put them in camps, should be arrested and summarily punished. It was further agreed, that all negroes recruited by enlistment or draft should be removed to camps outside of the State, for organization and instruction. This was to prevent the entire demoralization and destruction of what should be left of that class of labor. These points being agreed, Brigadier General (since Brevet Major General) Burbridge, then in command of the Military District of Kentucky, was selected, and charged with carrying out these agreed points. I assured the President that the people of Kentucky were a law-abiding people, and, though opposed to the policy of placing the negro in the ranks of the soldier, yet, if the law were executed as agreed, I would pledge our people to a peaceful and loyal obedience to the law.

It was not contemplated by me that this was to save slavery in Kentucky, nor did any such idea occur to the President. It was not sought thereby either to perpetuate slavery, or to exterminate it; but solely with the view of protecting the interests of a loyal people, by securing them exemption from unlawful and offensive courses; from insults and unnecessary injuries; the State from the loss of its proper credits, and the country from the unnecessary destruction of a large amount of productive labor.

Having uniformly held and continuously announced the conviction, from the commencement of rebellion, that secession was the worst form of abolition; that it would

abolish slavery in blood, it never entered my mind that anything I might do to relieve my people from suffering on account of it, could either prevent or stay the hand of rebellion from working its destruction. The object of this arrangement was to benefit and protect the loyal white man, and prevent him being subjected to wanton and uncalculated injury and unprovoked insult and outrages, by lawless acts, on account of the negro.

I had these arrangements been carried out, a very different state of feeling would have existed in Kentucky. But, instead of carrying them out, the most offensive and injurious modes were adopted to violate them, by him who was elected and charged with their fulfillment.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

In giving you information in relation to the inaccuracy in which the military affairs have been conducted in Kentucky, it is an unpleasant duty to be constrained to say that wanton oppression of citizens, fraud, corruption, and imbecility, have too frequently characterized the military career of some officers in Kentucky during the time since your adjournment.

In Western Kentucky, Brigadier General E. A. Paine, confederated with other officers and some citizens, ran a career of shameful criminality. Though brief, was terrible. Hearing wrongs were being perpetrated in that section, but that the citizens were afraid to speak out and make them known, sent Lieut. Col. J. J. Craddock, of the "Capital Guards," to Paducah, to inquire into and report to me the facts. Upon getting his report, I preferred charges against General Paine and others to the President of the United States. By order of Lieutenant General Grant, General Paine was promptly relieved by General Meredith, whose soldiery bearing and just administration has given peace and confidence in that section.

A commission composed of Brig. Gen. S. F. Fry and Col. J. M. Brown, 43d Kentucky Mounted Infantry, was appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. Paine, &c. I send with this communication a copy of their report, with my letter to the President and also letter of the 3d of September, touching other subjects.

The Commandant of the District of Kentucky established a system of trade permits in violation of law and to the detriment of the public interests.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the law, had fixed regulations; the military, without law, and in violation of law, assumed to organize Boards of Trade, who, for certain fees, were to pass upon and determine who should buy and sell, not only in the ordinary course of trade, but for family supplies. As administered in Kentucky, it was a most shameful and corrupt system of partisan political corruption and oppression. This inaccuracy of fraud and corrupt oppression is still retained, and the facts showing its corrupt use, should be collected and presented by authority of the Legislature of Kentucky, to the national authorities, in such form as to secure the abolishment and future prohibition of all such interferences with the law and necessary trade of the country.

An attempt was also made, under the cover of these military trade regulations through the Commissary Department, to perpetrate a most extensive swindle upon the farmers of Kentucky in the purchase of their hog crop. Under the trade orders, could ship or drive to market without a permit; and all were prohibited from shipping across the Ohio river, thus closing the Cincinnati and other markets to our farmers. The buyers and packers at Louisville and elsewhere were warned off under threats of arrest and confiscation, &c. Agents, who were assigned to this wholesale swindle, were actively to work, notifying the farmers that the Government had determined to take their hogs, and had fixed the price which they must take—a price greatly below the market value. To have a stop put to this swindle, which was being carried on through the Commissary Department, under the patronage of the Commandant of the District of Kentucky, I sent a communication to the President, borne by reliable messengers, to explain the details of the matter of my letter.

The hog swindle was promptly ended, but not until the farmers had sustained losses to at least \$300,000; yet in time to save them the loss of over one million dollars. I suggest that it is due to the honest farmers of the State that you collate, or provide for so doing, the facts bearing upon this attempted and partially executed fraud, and present them in connection with the "military trade regulations."

The greatest matter of military outrage has so harassed our people could have been effectively ended. The Inspector General will submit to you, through the proper committee, a plan which further experience and examination of the laws of other States suggests as the most effective and practical.

Until the raid of Morgan, in June last, demonstrated the insincerity of the troops then in Kentucky for protection, no effort to raise the forces authorized by act approved February 20th, 1864, was made. After that raid, with the approval of the Federal authorities, three battalions were ordered to be raised for six months' service: one for Eastern Kentucky, one for Western Kentucky, and one for Capital Guards; each battalion to consist of not less than six nor more than eight companies. A portion of each has been raised, and they have done most efficient service.

Since the return and muster out of a number of our veteran soldiers, quite a number of companies have been authorized to be formed for such for twelve months' service for self-protection, and for the better and more effective defense against guerrillas. It is believed that a sufficient number of those veterans will form companies to make up the number authorized by the law, and that they will give ample and sure protection in the future.

The raising of these forces was for a time suspended to avoid having a collision forced upon the State by the Commandant of the District of Kentucky. The orders and other documents relating to such interference will accompany this communication.

From the enrollment of the persons subject to military duty, under the acts of Congress, in Kentucky, a statement of which has been furnished to the Adjutant General by the A. A. P. M. General of Kentucky, I am enabled to present the following statistics:

Statement showing the enrollment of persons liable to military duty in the State of Kentucky, by Districts.

Congressional Dis.	Whites.	Negroes.	Total.
First District.....	12,259	1,907	14,166
Second District.....	14,289	3,208	17,557
Third District.....	11,451	3,256	14,707
Fourth District.....	12,138	3,845	15,983
Fifth District.....	11,299	1,820	13,119
Sixth District.....	11,830	1,826	13,656
Seventh District.....	11,129	4,839	15,968
Eighth District.....	11,268	1,474	12,742
Ninth District.....	11,841	1,494	13,335
Total.....	113,410	20,083	133,493

corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," the mode of proceeding, when non-combatants and others have been arrested, is fixed. This law, which was intended to limit the action of military commanders in the various localities, and give some assurance of ultimate justice to the citizen, has been wholly and utterly set at defiance by Brevet Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, in the instances of Col. Wolford and Lieut. Gov. Jacob and others. Nay, further, the action in the case of Lieut. Gov. Jacob is in defiance of Federal and State Constitutions and laws; in defiance of the laws of humanity and liberty; dishonors the cause of our country, and disgraces the military rank to the infamous uses of partisans and personal vengeance.

While I would have the officers and soldiers, who bathe for the Union, secured and protected in the full and complete exercise of every power and right which pertains to their position, and which, even remotely, may be required to aid in the great cause of our national defense; yet such miquities as have been wantonly and repeatedly inflicted upon the loyal citizens of Kentucky should be met by such legislation as will insure the just punishment of the offender and the ultimate redress of the wrong to the injured parties.

I recommend that the limitation to actions for malicious arrest and false imprisonment, when made upon other than civil process, be repealed or so modified as not to begin to run until one year after the rebellion shall be suppressed and the civil authority of the National Government shall be restored over the revolted districts.

I would further suggest the amendment of our penal code, so as to punish as a felony or high misdemeanor the offense of causing or procuring the arrest and imprisonment of loyal citizens not on civil process, without any reasonable or probable cause.

The wanton and malicious deprivation of the liberty of loyal citizens, without any reasonable or probable cause, is a crime of so grave a nature, that no penalty less than felony and confinement in the penitentiary can adequately express the just sense of horror and indignation which a free people must feel toward such criminality.

It cannot be said that such laws would interfere with putting down rebellion; unless it can be shown that the arrest and imprisonment of loyal citizens, without any reasonable and probable cause, will aid in putting down the rebellion.

The honest and faithful officer will be protected by the law; only the faithless and corrupt will be reached by it. Officers, either civil or military, who cannot discharge the duties of their office without perverting its powers to malicious and unreasonable abuses, are ever dead weight upon any service; and the law which seizes upon and punishes such, subserves the interests of society and the cause of humanity.

Accompanying this communication will be found telegrams, letters, &c., growing out of the arrests of Huston, Jacob, Wolford, &c.

On the night of the 24th day of November, 1863, a fire destroyed the machine and work-shops in the penitentiary. The loss of property to the keeper was heavy as well as to the State. The prison inspectors examined into the evidences and made report, a copy of which will be had before you, which exonerates the keeper and officers from all blame, and attaches the accident to the insufficiency and insecurity of the buildings.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund directed the keeper to have an architect to prepare plans, drawings, and estimates for such buildings as are needed and required to give the necessary utility and security in future. The plans and estimates have been submitted to the Board, and have been approved by them, and are recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

The losses sustained by the accidental burning of public buildings, usually if not universally, has foundation in the false economy which withdraws the mean necessary to make permanent and secure buildings.

The experience of another year has fully demonstrated the utter impracticability of our militia system. With the most untiring efforts to get up an organization under the law we have been able to accomplish so little, that the whole system must be regarded as a failure. I recommend that you adopt such amendments as will make it practical, and enable your officers to put it in operation; or repeal the entire law, and not let the people be longer deceived with the false idea that they have a militia system. With an effective militia law, under which the militia could be organized throughout the State, and such portions of them armed and called into service as exigencies might require, the predatory warfare which has so harassed our people could have been effectively ended. The Inspector General will submit to you, through the proper committee, a plan which further experience and examination of the laws of other States suggests as the most effective and practical.

The losses sustained by the accidental burning of public buildings, usually if not universally, has foundation in the false economy which withdraws the mean necessary to make permanent and secure buildings.

There being no law authorizing the appointment or employment of agents upon the part of the State to visit the field and hospitals, and look out to provide for the wants and necessities of our sick and wounded soldiers, I have been compelled to draw upon the voluntary services of Doctor L. W. Scott, Surgeon General of the State, for such service; who, from time to time, with my authority, employed other surgeons to visit the field on occasions of battles being fought, and give attention to the wants of our wounded.

For the want of any appropriation to meet the expenses of agents, I have been compelled to draw upon the services of the Surgeon General to visit and look into the condition of our sick and wounded in the various hospitals in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. A copy of his report will be laid before you. It is recommended that some provisions be made by law for the employment of agents to attend to the wants of our sick and wounded. The small sum which I have had advanced from time to time, from a fund under my control, and expended for the benefit of our sick soldiers, through the Surgeon General, has done much good to cheer the hearts of those brave men.

Having in my message, at the commencement of your present session, urged provisions being made for the families of our indigent soldiers, I would not again recur to it during the present session, but for the fact that the omission to make such provision has been the occasion of bringing up to the ear of the Executive the wail of many stricken hearts suffering from want.

In the absence of any appropriation for the relief of such, and not having private fortune sufficient to supply the many calls, I have been pained with the forced necessity of leaving unanswered many appeals for help, coming up from those whose husbands and fathers are battling for our security, or filling a soldier's grave. Those of us who are protected by the arm of the brave soldier should not be contented to see his wife and children perish for want of the necessities of life. Where the strong arm of support is withdrawn from the family for our defense, surely we should shelter them.

You will perceive, from the annual report of the Treasurer, that there is a large decrease in the receipts of the fiscal year, closing October 10th, 1863, as compared with the preceding year.

The exposed condition of the country, the great destruction and waste of property, the diminished valuation in the exposed districts, have reduced and will continue to diminish the sources of revenue, and makes it necessary that provision should be timely made to meet our liabilities by increasing the rate of taxation. We are now paying less than one third of one per cent on taxable property. Were it increased to two-fifths or one-half of one per cent, it would not be burdensome, and would enable you to make provision for necessary agents and for the families of indignant soldiers.

From the enrollment of the persons sub-

ject to military duty, under the acts of Congress, in Kentucky, a statement of which has been furnished to the Adjutant General by the A. A. P. M. General of Kentucky, I am enabled to present the following statistics:

Statement of the number of volunteers furnished to the United States Army from beginning of the war to December 31st, 1864.

WHITE VOLUNTEERS.		
3 years.....	39,645	
1 year.....	18,083	
9 months.....	630	
VETERANS.		
3 years.....	2,057	
COLORED.		
3 years.....	14,918	
TOTAL.		
	76,335	

If the rule heretofore applied in equalizing the quotas of States be applied to the "colored" troops furnished by this State, we will largely exceed all calls, and be exempted from the next draft. The draft is for one year troops. The "colored" troops are in for three years. Whether reduced, therefore, to the three years' basis, or to one, each "colored" soldier will entitle the State to a credit of three upon the draft.

Muster rolls have been returned to the office of the Adjutant General for 14,918 "colored" troops mustered in from Kentucky. These should, according to the rule heretofore adopted and regarded by all as just, give to the State a credit on the draft for one year men, for 44,754. That the State should have credit for the forces furnished in proportion to the term of service as well as the number, is enforced by additional considerations.

Three-fifths of the negroes are estimated in fixing our representation in Congress. All are estimated on the enrollment. The effect is to increase our military assessment above our representative voice, to the extent of two-fifths of the negroes enrolled, and, at the same time, diminish the assessment of other States below their representative strength to the extent of two-fifths of the negro enrollment added to us. We are not advised as to what rule will be applied, but shall insist upon heretofore adopted and acted upon.

In addition to the 61,317 white soldiers, and 14,918 "colored" troops furnished by Kentucky, and for whom the muster rolls are on file, there are now raised (some having been mustered but not yet returned) between one and two thousand recruits of white citizens, and at least five thousand negro or "colored" recruits. Moreover, thousands of our citizens have been, during the rebellion, in various parts of the State, actively employed as home guards, State guards, State forces, &c., in battling against the Government assuming to emancipate slaves within a loyal State, and against transferring local and domestic questions to the national government, and so nationalizing sectionalism by accoutrements to the Constitution, yet if it be done as prescribed by the Constitution, none will more readily obey the law when so changed than the loyal people of Kentucky

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 6, 1865.

Union State Convention at Frankfort.

Pursuant to a call of the Union State Executive Committee of Kentucky, the Union men of the State met in Frankfort, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the political questions that now agitate and interest the loyal people of the State.

On motion of Doctor Theodore S. Bell, chairman of the State Union Executive Committee, the Convention was organized by electing Hon. Tucker Woodson, of Jessamine, as temporary President, and Jno. L. Scott, Esq., as temporary Secretary, and A. H. Ransom, of Kenton, assistant Secretary.

On further motion of Dr. Bell, the following persons were appointed a committee on permanent organization, viz:

1st District—T. J. Burchett.
2d District—Wm. R. Kinney
3d District—Geo. D. Blakey
4th District—James M. Fiddler
5th District—Wm. P. Thomasson
6th District—Dr. J. J. Bradford
7th District—Capt. Wellington Harlan
8th District—J. N. Cardwell
9th District—Hon. Francis T. Hord

On motion of Col. A. G. Hodges, General Thomas and Staff were invited to take seats in the Court House with the members of the Convention.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following permanent officers of the Convention, which report was unanimously adopted, viz:

President—Hon W. C. Goodloe, of Fayette.

Secretary—John L. Scott, of Franklin.
Assistant Secretaries—A. G. Hodges, of Franklin; Joseph Odell, of Marion; J. W. Calvert, of Jefferson; G. W. Lewis, of Fayette; A. H. Ransom, of Kenton; William Crappendaple, of Jefferson.

Capt. Seely and Hiram Shaw, were appointed a committee to conduct Judge Goodloe to the chair.

Judge Goodloe on taking the chair, made a short but brilliant and enthusiastic speech, explaining the object of the meeting.

Charles Eginton, of Clarke, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That four persons from the State at large, be named by the President of this Convention, and one from each Congressional District delegation, to be selected by the District Delegates, be appointed a committee on resolutions, to whom all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

The President and Convention thereupon appointed the following committee on resolutions, viz:

STATE AT LAROE—Charles Eginton, of Clarke; Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Boyle; W. P. Thomasson, of Jefferson; R. K. Williams, of Graves.

First District—Dr. W. T. Chiles.
Second District—Ben. F. Bristow.
Third District—Henry Lowry.
Fourth District—Col. T. O. Shuckelord.
Fifth District—Dr. T. S. Bell.
Sixth District—Harvey Myers.
Seventh District—Col. John A. Pratt.
Eighth District—M. L. Rice.
Ninth District—Geo. M. Thomas.

On motion of Gen. Green Clay Smith, the following persons were elected Vice Presidents of the Convention, viz:

First District—J. D. Landrum.
Second District—H. T. Birge.
Third District—Jos. H. Glover.
Fourth District—Jos. H. Hickman.
Fifth District—Andrew J. Ballard.
Sixth District—Dr. James Wilson.
Seventh District—Judge Wm. J. Steel.
Eighth District—M. J. Cook.
Ninth District—John D. Mims.

On motion, Major General Stephen G. Burbridge and staff were invited to take seats with the delegates of the Convention.

Sundry resolutions in relation to the present condition of public affairs in Kentucky were offered and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

On motion of Hon. F. T. Hord, the following persons were appointed a committee on the future organization of the Union party in the State, viz.

Hon. F. T. Hord, E. W. Smith, B. F. Brister, Geo. D. Blakey, Capt. Fiddler, B. F. Sandford, D. S. Goodloe, C. F. Burnam, T. C. Campbell, Tucker Woodson.

At this point in the proceedings an invitation was received from Hon. Harrison Taylor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, inviting the Convention to adjourn to the Hall of Representatives during the continuance of the Convention, which invitation was accepted, and

On motion of Geo. M. Thomas, it was resolved that the Convention adjourn to meet in the Hall of Representatives at 3 o'clock this evening.

Dr. J. L. Snelley made a patriotic and thrilling speech.

EVENING SESSION

The Convention met at the Representative Hall at 3½ o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the following gentlemen were called upon and made speeches of great power and eloquence in favor of sustaining the Administration, and taking immediate steps to get rid of the institution of slavery in Kentucky, viz: Hon. F. T. Hord, Hon. G. Clay Smith, Hon. R. F. Baird, Hon. Green Adams, Hon. Wm. R. Kinney.

The committee on Future Organization, made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

The committee on Special Organization, respectfully report as the sense of this convention, that an Executive committee should be appointed, to whom shall be entrusted the general supervision of such matters as may be necessary for the proper organization of the Union party of Kentucky, the dissemination of correct political opinions among

the people, and so far as it can be honorably done, the promotion of the triumph of our cause and principles, and to this end they suggest that such committee be located at Lexington, Kentucky, and consist of the following gentlemen:

Fayette—D. S. Goodloe, Hiram Shaw, Canfield—J. P. Jackson, Louisville—J. W. Calvert, Martin Bijur, Pulaski—Thos. Q. Morrow, Warren—Geo. D. Blakey, Jessamine—Tucker Woodson, Bracken—Dr. J. J. Bradford.

We further recommend that the Executive Committee appoint as speedily as possible, Congressional Committees, and County Committees, whose duty it shall be to promote a thorough organization of the party by districts, counties and precincts—vacancies shall be published from time to time as they may arise, from death, resignation or otherwise.

The State Executive Committee, are advised and instructed to nominate a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, and such other State offices (if any) which will have to be filled by election at the general election on the first Monday in August next.

The committee on resolutions, through Hon. Charles Eginton, Chairman, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That we still earnestly adhere to the principles of the Baltimore platform of June, 1864.

2. *Resolved*, That the November election has conclusively demonstrated the determination of the American people to maintain the integrity of the Union, and uphold the civil and military policy of the present National Administration, and, as the true test of loyalty, we pledge ourselves as Union men to sustain thoroughly the said policy, do all in our power to suppress the rebellion, and that this is the plain unmistakable duty of every loyal citizen, and all such are invited to co-operate with us.

3. *Resolved*, That the sagacity of President Lincoln in conceiving, and his heroic firmness in sustaining, wise measures for the maintenance and perpetuity of our Republican institutions entitle him to the gratitude and support of all loyal men of Kentucky and the nation.

4. *Resolved*, That we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of submitting a proposed amendment of the National Constitution abolishing and prohibiting slavery throughout the domain of the United States, and that we invite the co-operation of the legislature of Kentucky in carrying forward this request.

5. *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this Convention, the slave code of the State should be revised, repealed or modified, so as to be in accordance with the present status of affairs in Kentucky, so far as the State Constitution may permit.

6. *Resolved*, That we approve cordially of the most vigorous retaliatory warfare against all guerrillas, raiders, and predatory bands of assassins and robbers, who commit murderous ravages upon the people of this Commonwealth, and we fully endorse the action of the Federal military authorities in the discharge of these duties.

7. *Resolved*, That the steadfast loyalty of the mountain counties of Kentucky, and their unflinching sacrifices of life and property, in the cause of the Union entitle their citizens to a more efficient protection than they have yet received from the State or Federal Governments.

8. *Resolved*, That the recent brilliant achievements of the army and navy, entitle our brave soldiers and seamen to renewed favor and honor, and especially do we feel profoundly grateful for the happy deliverance which they have just given to Kentucky, in freeing her from the horrors of a ruthless Confederate invasion.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention considers the appearance of Joshua F. Bullitt, in his seat as Chief Justice of Kentucky, under the notorious circumstances existing with regard to him, an outrage on all propriety and demands the notice of the public authorities, both Federal and State.

NIGHT SESSION

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge offered the following resolution, in regard to our relations with Great Britain, which resolution was laid on the table, viz:

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The preservation of the freedom, the independence, and the nationality of the United States, and the perpetuation of their union, security, and prosperity—great as these objects of desire and effort are—is not all that mankind demands of this great Republic, nor all that its people demand of their public servants.

Beyond these, the dignity, the honor, the character, the glory of the nation, must be kept sacred and inviolate, in the presence of the whole world; and the greatest nations, are the last of all from whom insult, outrage, or deliberate injury can be endured.

The people of the United States, can conceive of nothing that can be a compensation for their national humiliation. They have already endured, from several foreign nations, during the progress of the present war, much that would not have been attempted, under other circumstances. The conduct of Great Britain especially, has been hardly short of a standing menace, but little less offensive and injurious than actual war. Our forbearance has been taken for weakness and timidity, and has produced only increased injustice and insolence on the part of others. Its continuance promises to us, only shame, and increased danger.

This Convention, therefore, met in the name of the loyal people of Kentucky, and representing in the present matter, as we believe—the profound and nearly unanimous sentiments of the whole body of American patriots, beseech the President and the Congress of the United States, to bear in mind, that the glory of the nation, as well as its life, is in their keeping, and that both are best maintained by a great people, by demanding nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

Col. Jackson then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of all loyal men in Kentucky are justly due, and are hereby rendered to the Hon. Green Clay Smith, Hon. Lucien Anderson and Hon. W. H. Randall, for their truly patriotic efforts in the Union cause, and that their past official conduct as members of Congress is hereby fully approved.

Judge Williams offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Hon. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, in the name of this meeting, has fairly and ought to have conferred upon him a Major Generalship of Volun-

ters, and that we hereby urge upon the President, such a recognition of his distinguished services.

Capt. James M. Fidler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby given to the "Louisville Union Press," "The Frankfort Commonwealth," "Volksblatt," "The Lexington Unionist," and "The Saturday American," for the able manner in which they have advocated the principles of the Union party and for the support which they have given to the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and maintain the integrity of the nation, and, that we recommend the papers named to the support of the loyal men of the State.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wm. B. Anderson, Green Adams, Jas. H. Tinsley, Jas. W. Davis, Milton E. White, Hiram A. Powell, Robert Boyd, A. J. Hurd, M. J. Cook, M. E. Ingram, Isaac N. Cardwell, H. C. Lilly, R. B. Jameson, T. C. Reed, R. M. Robinson, E. H. Burnside, Charlton J. Spillman, Geo. Denny, M. L. Rice, Alex. E. Adams, T. P. Cardwell, Cyrenius Wait, Sam. Burnett, Wm. Harris, Newland Jones, John G. Fee, Willard Davis, C. F. Bodman, Jas. Bennett, James W. Caperton, W. L. Neale, John Bennett, G. E. Billingsley, E. J. Shackelford, Andrew H. Clark, Garrard Elkin.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Boyd County—John D. Mims, R. D. Caliban.

Carter—Sebastian Eisert.

Lewis—Col. Linus M. Clark, George M. Thomas, Socrates Holbrook.

Mason—F. T. Hord, T. C. Campbell, D. E. Roberts, F. H. Bierbower, W. H. Black, Chapman 23d Reg. Ky. Inf.

Pike—Hugh Johnson.

Magoffin—E. Patrick.

Greenup—W. C. Grier.

Letcher—Capt. Alex. E. Adams.

Montgomery—John J. Anderson.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

This body reassembled at the Capitol, on Wednesday, January 4, according to adjournment. The Senate was organized by the election of John B. Bruner, of Breckinridge county, as speaker, *pro tem*, in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Jacob. John W. Pruet, Jr., was elected Sergeant-at-Arms in the Regular Army of the United States.

The following are the names of the Congressional committee selected by the delegates of the 6th Congressional District, viz:

H. Cummings, Covington

Thos. Reed, Covington

D. B. Miller, Covington

W. W. Hawkins, Newport

W. W. Trimble, Cynthiana

R. J. Hughey, Brooksville

Jas. Calvert, Burlington

The Convention then adjourned sine die

W. C. GOODLOE, President

JOHN L. SCOTT, } Secretaries

A. H. RANSOM.

LIST OF DELEGATES

FIRST DISTRICT.

Graves County—R. K. Williams, E. W. Smith, J. D. Landrum.

Marshall—W. T. Chiles.

McCracken—J. J. Birchett.

Bardstown—T. W. Harp.

Livingston—Thomas Lindley

SECOND DISTRICT.

Bell—F. Bristol, Major W. R. Kinney.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Logan—Geo. D. Blakey.

Todd—Henry Lowry.

Barton—Jos. H. Glover.

Hart—John H. King.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Marion—Jas. M. Fiddler, Joseph Odell.

Shelby—Winn Gunn, I. S. Todd, T. O. Shuckelord, Daniel Polk, Jas. W. Zaring, Jas. R. Miller, Watt O. Daniel.

Adair—Wm. J. Watson.

Washington—John Smith, Samuel B. Montgomery.

Anderson—John L. McGinnis, Joseph H. Hickman.

Hardin—James Hills.

Bell—R. S. Congrove.

Meade—Judge Stuart.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson County—Dr. T. S. Bell, J. W. Calvert, Wm. P. Thomasson, A. J. Ballard, Edward Needham, Robert F. Baird, Pat. O. Hawes, George F. Barth, Wm. Manby, Wm. A. Merriweather, Wm. Krippenstahl, Col. Thos. B. Farleigh.

Owen—Col. A. W. Holman.

Henry—H. Suddath, A. Dupuy, H. M. Buckley, P. B. Martin, John Brewer, H. Thompson, J. H. White, Jas. M. Calloway, Thos. Pearce.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Kenton County—Green Clay Smith, Harvey Myers, H. Cummings, A. H. Herrod, D. B. Miller, Thos. Reed, Chris Bagam, J. C. Sayers, A. H. Ransom, Thos. S. Dempsey, Thos. Bagley, W. H. Glare, J. H. Bogart, B. F. Sanford, W. S. Ellis, C. A. Preston, James L. Henderson.

Corrall—Wm. Sims, R. H. V. Jett

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-1f.]

W. R. WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutch's, opposite the
Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-1f.

J. W. FINNELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Law Office.
May 6, 1857-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is in St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,
in the firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED &
BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of
Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1f.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Court of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desir-
ed, attend to the unsotted law business of James
Harlan, dead. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-1f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINCKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINCKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINCKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-1f.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lexico Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness,
durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1f.

F. E. CRAIK, J. F. C.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANEL, Pittsburg, Yonkers, and
Pompey, which will sell at the lower
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 22-1f.

L. WEITZEL.

V. REBERICH,

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for
Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 2, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder
of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 16th
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at
large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the jailor of
Garrard county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d
day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the
23d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINCKLE, Secretary of State,
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6
inches high, dark hair, rather tall, complexion
yellowish, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stammering
in his speech, articulates imperfectly,
and in the habit of repeating the last words
of every sentence. At first the impression is
made that he is simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-2m-54s.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard
county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave,
a colored man, who calls himself DANIEL.
Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison
county, Kentucky. Said boy is of copper
color, weighs about 150 pounds, about 30 or 35
years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black comple-
xion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested
in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.

W. M. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-336-1m.

W. M. MARSHALL, J. E. C.

July 15, 1864-1m-344.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, v.
against the City of Falmouth, Defendants.

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

In pursuance to an order of the Pondoland
Circuit Court, rendered in this April term, 1864, I
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause,
offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in
August next, it being County Court day, on credit of
of \$1,12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House
over Main street, in the town of Falmouth, on the river
Licking, at the mouth of the same, the Wirt's Span-
sor bridge over said river, with all its appurtenances, privileges,
franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with
good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELORH, Commissioner.

Falmouth, June 27, 1864-336-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, v.
against the City of Falmouth, Defendants.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers,
that he still continues the Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
sollicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-
sonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-1f.

A. C. KEENON.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mate-
rial, &c., of the office known as the States-
man office, propose to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is necessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the Government
of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries
and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us
the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance.....\$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 23, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS

A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genu-
ine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky
has found but little expression, either in the
addresses of the prominent politicians or in the
press. This state of things, at a time when a source
of morming, though not what it is provided
by the partial and unprincipled journals from
other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,
we would have all the means necessary to
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding
it as essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—whilst the war
continues—sympathy and support. Believing
the rebellion to be not only without palliation or
excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that
those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should wholly bear the responsibility of its
guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in
its proportions, we would have the difficulty of
grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
hurshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-es-
tablish the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to affiliate with those true Unionists everywhere,
who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat, as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion—and their resolutions in their primary
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-
antees that a majority are with us. The object
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-
jority, and to develop into political action
the convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received
the press here the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,
the Publisher, depending upon his present
resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to no-
nounce the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for
one year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Drapes, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of
Wearing Apparel.

Patented October 13, 1863.

PERFECT FAST COLORS.

Dark Green,
Light Green,
French Blue,
Claret Brown,
Dark Brown,
Light Brown,
Scarlet,
Royal Purple,
Crimson,
Dark Red,
Light Red,
Fuscia Drab,
Light Drab.

ANTI-CHELERA MIXTURE!!

A composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-
ulants and carminatives, which every physician
knows is the only preparation that will
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysente-
ry. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in
several of our army hospitals where it gives the
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we
will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the
world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most
happy to satisfy any one to the virtue of
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we
have a great number of testimonials from patients
who have been cured after being pronounced incur-
able by their physicians, some after taking
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera
Mixture. If you suffer from Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery try one bottle.

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